EGGED PARCEL SERVICE
Direct from sender to addressee

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1951

THE JERUSALEM POST

5 a.m.

VOL. XXVII, No. 7322. PRICE: 35 PRUTA

SCHARF'S
Fine FURS
Elegant DRESSES
The Pillars, Jaffa Rd. Jerusalem.

Column One
By David Courtney

IT was hot in the *Ma'barot*; wind-puffs flicking the dust through the narrow lanes between the huts and the tents; tearing mischievously at the flapping ends of posters with their vaunted slepha and zadeka and mema and kufa; and the greengrocers had melons and tomatoes; housewives clamouring around with outstretched hands scrambling for their portion, and children in the dust beside, whimpering. But it was election day: for many of them the first in their lives; for practically all of them the first with a meaning to it: they had been voting steadily since seven o'clock—first in the electoral queue and then in the queue for the tomatoes, which they turn into a kind of ketchup and put out to broil in the hot sun.

■

HARDLY any of the two thousand or more voters could have missed the vote; young people pressed up against the queue with their fists full of voting papers and were pressed back by the police; hot weather, the dust, the occasion, brought little bursts of oriental temper, but the police were patient and persuasive—a little education in the minor ways of democracy at the same time as the big education of the ballot box. It worked, that was the good part of it; like the ballot worked. There were middle-aged women, might be 35 or 55, the anxieties and hardships of Baghdad, Teheran, the Yemen, Tunis, in the dark wrinkles and the sad eyes, who clutched their identity cards as if someone might snatch from them this means to a proud, astonishing end; a rulership of all the people's choice, theirs, too; the substance of freedom's dispensation; it is difficult to guess what goes on in these people's minds—a rapid growing, after the static, depressed generations, into equalness and dignity and a consciousness of these things and of a part in the great adventure of free nationhood.

■

A bent old woman leaning on two sticks gave the quiet answer: "I am 83." Her lips were tight and her eyes stared with unaffected determination. It was necessary to lean close to hear her words: "It is the first time I have ever had a say in the government that ruled me. I suppose it will be the last time. You will not know what it means." She edged her way forward and because she was so infirm, the queue made way for her and let her go in with her identity card, to choose for the first time in her life the men who should govern her and the country. There were rowdy excited moments as well, when voices and the dust rose and feet scuffled angrily; but one by one in they filed to vote and came out satisfied and with a look as if a new confidence had settled on them.

■

IN the Arab booths the dark-veiled women came with their menfolk and stood in a row silently, waiting their incredible turn; if they spoke they whispered, as if it were a solemn thing they were doing. An old crone hobbled up, saying in Arabic, "Don't think you can stop me from voting." No one wanted to stop her. The others laughed as she hobbled by muttering. The young men stood tidily in the queue holding their identity cards, and someone said, "They are all Communists." The main thing at that moment was that they were all citizens taking part in the living reality of democracy.

■

YESTERDAY was a good true day; a day of adulthood, with its human raucousness lifting, now and then above the steady sound of feet shuffling, papers rustling, towards the purposeful decision of a whole nation bent upon the exercise of freedom; with very old men shaking their heads at the wonder of it and little children gaping eagerly; and the sun going down upon the will of the people.

Tel Aviv, July 31.

Stokes to Head Oil Mission

LONDON, Monday, (Reuter).—Mr. Richard Stokes, Lord Privy Seal, will lead a British Mission to Teheran as soon as certain points have been settled with the Persian Government, Mr. Herbert Morrison told Parliament today. At the same time Mr. Averell Harriman, President Truman's special oil envoy, left here for Teheran, where he will resume discussions with Persian leaders.

"I have had very satisfactory talks with the British Government," he said before leaving. "I am now going to work out the main points that have arisen from these talks with the Persian Government and officials of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company."

Earlier today, Mr. A. Harriman received the Persian Government's reply to his request for elucidation of the latest oil proposals and immediately consulted with the British Government here.

He is understood to have discussed it with Mr. Herbert Morrison, who took it immediately afterwards to the Cabinet meeting at the Prime Minister's residence. The Cabinet had before it a full report of the talks which British Ministers had on Saturday with Mr. Harriman.

The U.S. Ambassador Mr. Walter Gifford was present at Mr. Harriman's talk with Mr. Morrison. Mr. Harriman, when he left, declined to comment on the British Government's attitude to the latest Persian proposals.

Mr. Morrison then went across to 10 Downing Street where the Cabinet had already been in session for an hour at its regular weekly meeting. The Chiefs of Staff were present.

Mr. Richard Rapier Stokes, Roman Catholic arms manufacturer, Labour M.P., pacifist and champion of the Arab League, has been a consistent anti-Zionist in Parliamentary debates since World War II. He demanded a check on the number of Jewish refugees entering Britain in one debate and cast a slur on the Jewish Brigade in another. He has travelled extensively in the Middle East.

'Oil Possibilities' in Many Parts of Israel Reported

WASHINGTON Monday, (INA).—The preliminary report by the American firm of oil geologists reveals that all of the eight geological districts into which they divided the territory of Israel have "oil possibilities. The most promising are the Negev, the Judean foothills, the coastal plain, the Dead Sea and the Wadi Araba." A draft Petroleum Law is now being prepared by the Israel Government.

Mr. Max Ball, senior member of the father-and-son team of oil experts, Messrs. Max and Douglas Ball, who conducted the survey, cautioned despite all the favourable signs: "You never know there's oil until you find it." However, he said that some formations in Israel "look more favourable than some of our good producing territories in the U.S. before drilling."

The preliminary report tells of the discovery of "picture-book domes," usually associated with prolific pools, in the Negev and describes circumstantial surface confirmation of the presence of oil, in the shape of gas escapes, oil seepages and asphalt occurences in other parts of the country. Seismological techniques, which identify geological strata by charting the vibrations of explosions at various depths, were used in the survey.

Impressed by these potentialities the Israel Government has cancelled the blanket oil-prospecting concessions granted by Britain during the Mandatory period and is preparing to open the territory to U.S. oilmen for exploration and development on fairly liberal competitive terms, comparable to those prevailing in the U.S. The cancellation is based on the view taken by the Israel Government that it is not the successor to the Mandatory government.

Talal "Improving," Official Report

Emir Talal's health is improving steadily, according to a formal report by his doctors quoted by Radio Ramallah last night.

In Switzerland, Dr. Charles Durand, head of the clinic where Emir Talal is being treated, said today that "Emir Talal is a completely free man," and flatly denied that the prince was being detained against his will.

75 Per Cent Voted in Haifa

HAIFA, Monday. — Greater Haifa had the most orderly and disciplined of the four elections held here since the voting for the First Knesset in January, 1949.

Police, who anticipated a "hot" day, had not a single incident to report from the entire Haifa district, extending from the Lebanese frontier down to Bet Lidd and including a large part of Israel's minority population. The participation by 9 p.m. was estimated to have reached an average of 75 per cent in the urban areas.

The early birds in the Hadar Hacarmel and Mt. Carmel stations were workers and employees in essential services. Shahar bus drivers who usually begin work at 5.30 a.m., did not start until 6.30 a.m. As most taxis were

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Labour Crisis In Syria

DAMASCUS, Monday (Reuter).—Twenty thousand government employees walked out in a lightening strike today in a demand for wage increases—and brought all government business, including mail deliveries and the telephone service, to a complete standstill.

Premier Khaled el Azzem was due to ask Parliament for a vote of confidence at its session this evening, and observers were confident it would be rejected.

The Syrian Cabinet has been facing difficulties with the government workers for a considerable period, and recently apportioned 11 million Syrian Pounds (roughly £1,750,000 sterling) in wage increases.

The grant was delayed when the Parliamentary Finance Committee decided to give the question further study, and the Cabinet accuses Parliament, and especially the A-Shaab Opposition Party, of deliberately placing it in a "critical situation."

The strike committee announced today that the stoppage will continue until Parliament approves the grant.

The Damascus correspondent of NEABS reported, meanwhile, that the entire Syrian Cabinet is expected to resign tonight, as a consequence both of today's strike and of its failure to gain a vote of confidence from the A-Shaab-dominated Parliament.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Allied and Communist delegates at the Kaesong truce talks yesterday refused to budge on their respective proposals for a buffer zone, and the only agreement reached was that hostilities would continue during the talks.

Morrison Wishes Israel Well

LONDON, Monday, (INA).—Opening a debate on the Middle East in the House of Commons today, Mr. Herbert Morrison said the new State of Israel had established itself and was consolidating its position. "The only failure Britain admitted in the Middle East was Palestine where it had been hoped eventually to bring about a settlement acceptable to both Jew and Arab alike," he said.

"We would have brought peace and prosperity to the Holy Land," Mr. Morrison claimed, but other countries and the people of Palestine themselves were interested in this matter."

Relations with "young Israel" were improving and Britain wishes her well, the Foreign Secretary reported. Britain did not consider her relations with the Arab states in any way incompatible with her relations with Israel despite the friction which existed between them.

It was distressing that there had been no progress toward a settlement between Israel and her neighbours, Mr. Morrison said. There was responsibility on both sides for the unhappy state of affairs, he continued. The Arab States still felt unready or unable to recognize the plain fact that Israel had come to stay as a national entity "and cannot be swept away bag and baggage into the Mediterranean." Israelis didn't fully appreciate the strength of Arab suspicions about their aims regarding expansion and the importance of taking positive steps to allay them.

Both sides would have to make concessions and Britain could only help after the initiative came from them, he explained.

Mr. Morrison criticised the Middle East governments for their backwardness in instituting much needed reforms and said they had been too preoccupied with political questions and considerations. These had been engineered by a few rulers and counter-regimes then who resorted to folly and fear in order to achieve their ends.

Dealing with relations with Egypt, Mr. Morrison paid tribute to Mr. Bevin's work in this connection, which he said, was something he wished to carry on. Britain knew the stand taken by Egypt had its roots in the past and had tried to take account of the fact, but regretted that her patience and understanding were not shared by Egypt.

The Foreign Secretary announced that agreement had been reached with Egypt upon measures to prevent the recurrence of incidents such as that concerning the Empire Rouch.

Quiet Day In Capital

Polling in Jerusalem was extraordinarily quiet. There were fewer incidents, the police reported, than on a normal day.

The Jerusalem District Election Committee voted to forward a resolution to the Central Election Committee noting that "hundreds of voters, who had every right to vote including court orders to that effect, could not do so because they were not included in the lists."

The first of the few minor incidents that occurred was reported to police by residents of the Mea Shearim quarter who said that members of the zealot organization Natorei Karta were picketting the polls, urging a boycott of the election. Police soon appeared on the scene and the zealots scattered. But other persons reported through the day that single members of the sect were preaching to potential voters to refrain from casting their ballots.

A scuffle, started by a man reportedly drunk, and wearing a huge "Het" emblem at a polling station in the Talpiot ma'bara, was another of the few incidents. In Jerusalem Military Police were called in to help quiet several other smaller incidents which took place at the ma'bara.

Heavy Turnout In Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The electorate surprised most forecasters by appearing in force at the polling stations in most quarters of the city today. Order was maintained throughout, but voters had to queue for a long time, because the voters' register was complicated by all the changes entered at the last minute following the numerous appeals. At many polling stations voting began late.

Tempers flared in the Ramat Gan area where long queues formed in front of some of the 56 polling sta-

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 3)

COMPARISONS OF VOTING ABROAD

During the 1948 Presidential elections in the U.S., 51.2 per cent of the electorate went to the polls. Participation in 1944 and 1940 was 56.4 per cent and 59.5 per cent, respectively.

In the British General Election in 1950, just under 84 per cent voted. The total expenditure of the 1,868 candidates for the 640 House of Commons seats was £1,170,124.

About 70 per cent of the 300,000 Jordan eligible voters balloted in the 1950 elections. Only 39 per cent voted in Syria in 1949.

Heavy and Orderly Balloting In General Election From Dan To Elath

In sharp contrast to the heated pre-election campaign of the past few weeks, yesterday's voting for the Second Knesset was calm and orderly. Very few incidents were reported. Most polling stations throughout the country closed by 11 o'clock, but in several ma'barot where long queues formed late in the evening, stations were permitted to remain open until all who wished to, had voted. The Central Election Committee requested those polls to continue operating until dawn, if necessary. The counting of the votes which began before midnight is expected to go on until late this morning.

Results of the first 154 polling booths in the entire country, including mostly the smaller points in remote areas: Mapai 42.52 per cent, Mapam 19.96, General Zionists 12.33, Mizrahi 0.98, Agudat 0.95, Poalei Agudat 7.28, Herut 3.99, Arab Democrats 1.32, Yemenites 1.19, Progress and Work 0.19, Sephardim 0.08, Progressives 5.66, Communists 1.36, Hapoel Hamizrahi 7.28.

TEL AVIV (First 32 polls 37,737 votes counted.)—Mapai 12,329, General Zionists 11,560, Mizrahi 849 Agudat 784, Poalei Agudat 994, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1,547, Herut 3,614, Yemenites 198, Mapam 1,818, Progress and Work 29, Sephardim 704, Progressives 1,543, Communists 937

JERUSALEM (35 of 99 stations totalling 18,681)—Mapai 6,351 votes, Gen. Zionists 2,879, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1,158, Mapam 866, Herut 612, Progressives 527, Gen. Zionists 2, Sephardim 526, Ashkenazim and Sephardim 500, Agudat Israel 462, Communists 368, Mizrahi 230, Poalei Agudat Israel 169, Yemenites 16, Ex-Servicemen 5.

JERUSALEM CORRIDOR (Final results, 44 polling stations, Beit Jamal and Aminadav voided)—Mapai 51.3 per cent, Mapam 6.6, Gen. Zionists 5.7, Communists 1.6, Hapoel Hamizrahi 19, Herut 3.2, Progressives 1.5, Sephardim .5, Mizrahi 1.5, Agudat Israel 1.2, Poalei Agudat 2.3, Yemenites 4.3.

HAIFA DISTRICT (48 out 125 polling places, totalling 30,526, including rural and urban areas)—Mapai 8,334 votes, Gen. Zionists 4,425, Mapam 2,971, Communists 1,181, Mizrahi 234, Agudat Israel 150, Poalei Agudat Israel 489 Hapoel Hamizrahi 727, Herut 798, Sephardim and Ashkenazim 63, Nazareth Democrats 253, Yemenites 91, Progressives 720.

PETAH TIKVA DISTRICT (24 out of 43 stations) — Mapai 3,414 votes, Mizrahi 193, Agudat Israel 337, Agudat Workers 210, Hapoel Hamizrahi 307, Herut 338, Yemenites 50, Mapam 1,017 Sephardim 28, Progressives 349 Gen. Zionists 1,111, Communists 355 132.

REHOVOT (First ten out of 12)—Mapai 2,662 votes, Gen. Zionists 1,802, Mizrahi 59, Agudat 64, Poalei Agudat 123, Hapoel Hamizrahi 3121, Herut 355, Yemenites 219, Mapam 342, Sephardim 72, Progressives 342, Communists 285.

NAHAL REUVEN Aleph—Mapai 82 per cent, Yemenites 2, Mapam 10, Progressives 2, Gen. Zionists 4.

KFAR MASAR—Herut 1 per cent, Israel Arab Democrats 89, Mapam 10.

BET YEHOSHUA—Mapai 35 per cent, Mizrahi 4, Agudat Israel 3, Hapoel Hamizrahi 4, Mapam 7, Progressives 40, Gen Zionists 4.

HEREV LA'AT—Mapai 33, Hapoel Hamizrahi 13, Mapam 4, Progressives 22, Gen. Zionists 7.

HAVAT ZION—Mapai 42 per cent, Mizrahi 2, Agudat Workers 2, Hapoel Hamizrahi 36, Herut 2, Mapam 6, Progressives 6, Gen. Zionists 2.

BNEI ZION—Mapai 22 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 4, Mapam 33, Progressives 37, Gen. Zionists 14.

KFAR HOGLA—Mapai 35 per cent, Mizrahi 2, Hapoel Hamizrahi 2, Mapam 8, Gen. Zionists 2.

HAMA'APIL—Mapam 100 per cent.

BASRA—Mapai 25 per cent, Agudat Israel 1, Hapoel Hamizrahi 3, Herut 5, Mapam 3, Progressives 42, Gen. Zionists 4, Communists 4.

HA'OGEN—Mapam 100 per cent.

TIRAT ZVI—Mapai 4 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 96.

HERMONIM—Mapai 100 per cent.

AVUKA—Mapai 30 per cent, Mapam 13, Communists 5.

KIBBUTZ MERHAVIA—Mapai 3 per cent, Mapam 96.

LYDDA AIRPORT—Mapai 41 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1, Herut 4, Mapam 11, Sephardim 4, Progressives 1, Gen. Zionists 1, Communists 1.

MA'BARA KASTINA — Mapai 73 per cent, Agudat Israel 3, Agudat Israel Workers 5, Herut 3, Mapam 3, Progressives 6, Gen. Zionists 4, Communists 1.

TEL SHAHAR—Mapai 81 per cent, Mapam 6, Progressives 3, Gen. Zionists 3, Communists 3.

GIVAT HAIM—Mapai 61 per cent, Agudat Workers 2, Mapam 24, Progressives 1, Gen. Zionists 5.

EIN HANATIV AIRPH MA'BARA —Hapoel Hamizrahi 97 per cent Yemenites 3.

ELIASHIV—Mapai 39 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 4, Herut 9, Yemenites 33, Mapam 5.

BEN SHEMEN-KFAR VITKIN — Mapai 71 per cent, Mapam 26, Gen. Zionists 3.

ARAB EL TSARIYA—Mapai 7 per cent, Arab Democrats 3, Mapam 13, Gen. Zionists 10, Communists 3.

YAMIN—Mapai 82 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 2, Mapam 2, Gen. Zionists 2.

YARKONA—Mapai 91 per cent, Mapam 4, Progressives 3, Gen. Zionists 1, Communists 1.

KFAR NETTER—Mapai 72 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 6, Herut 1, Mapam 21, Progressives 1, Gen. Zionists 1.

HAKUF—Mapai 91 per cent, Mapam 6.

EIN HAHORESH—Mapai 1 per cent, Mapam 99.

SHA'AR H'ALIYA—Mapai 84 per cent, Mapam 6, Progressives 2, Gen. Zionists 8.

BET OREN—Mapai 8 per cent, Mapam 89, Gen. Zionists 1, Communists 2.

KFAR HANITZANIM—Mapai 43, Agudat Israel Workers 33, Yemenites 14, Mapam 6, Sephardim 1, Gen. Zionists 3, Communists 4.

KEREN YESHEE — Mapai 97 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 16, Gen. Zionists 13.

KHAFIRA — Arab Democrats 100 cent.

KFAR YEHESKIEL—Mapai 93 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 3, Mapam 3, Progressives 1.

GA'ASH—Mapam 100 per cent.

DROR — Mapai 74.43 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1.56, Mapam 16.60, Progressives 2.6, Gen. Zionists 2.6, Communists 2.6.

RAMAT DAVID — Mapai 94.49 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 2.13, Mapam 1.57.

MA'AYAN AVI — Mapai 96.74 per cent, Mapam 3.29, Progressives 1 93.

KFAR HADARON — Mapai 1.56, Agudat Israel Workers 1.56, Hapoel Hamizrahi 94.55, Gen. Zionists 2.33.

EYTAN — Mapai 93 per cent, Yemenites 16, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1.

LEHAGSHANA — Progressives 79 per cent, Mapam 16, Mapai 7.

RAMAT BAHEL — Mapai 90 per cent, Mapam 10 per cent.

MALHA — Mapai 60 per cent, Mapam 5, Hapoel Hamizrahi 20, Herut 15, Gen. Zionists 12.

NEVE ILAN — Mapai 85 per cent, Mapam 17.

KANIM — Mapai 91 per cent, Herut 5.

MASLUL — Mapai 90 per cent, Mapam 3.

MISHTALIM — Mapam 100 p.c.

NIRIM — Mapam 96 per cent.

MA'AGAVIM—Mapam 96.5 per cent, Mapai 1.2.

SAFIAH — Mapam 93.5 per cent, Communists 1.4.

ZE'ELIM — Mapai 96.5 per cent, Mapam 3.5.

MISHMAR HANEGEV — Mapam 93.5 per cent, Mapai 4, Progressives 1.5.

MIFALSIM — Mapai 97 per cent, Mapam 3.

SHOVAL — Mapam 100 per cent.

HATZERIM — Mapai 86 per cent, Mapam 14.

OMER — Mapam 91 per cent, Communists 9.

T'LALIM — Mapai 95 per cent.

LOWER MOTZA — Mapai 49.7 per cent, Gen. Zionists 47.4, Agudat Israel 15.1, Hapoel Hamizrahi 3.4, Herut 3.4.

UPPER MOTZA — Mapai 69.9 per cent, Gen. Zionists 23, 9, Mapam 3.1, Hapoel Hamizrahi 7.1.

MA'ALEH HAMARISHA — Mapai 91 per cent, Mapam 5.5, Communists 1.5, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1.

BET NATIF — Mapam 95 per cent, Mapai 5.

BEER-SHEBA (One Station) — Mapai 59 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 29, Mapam 7, Gen. Zionists 10, Herut 4.

SHIFRA—Poalei Agudat 49 per cent; Mapai 13; Hapoel Hamizrahi 12.

SA'AD—Hapoel Hamizrahi 93.4 per cent.

T'KUMA — Hapoel Hamizrahi, 75 per cent; Herut 14; Mapai 6.

MA'BARA T'KUMA — Hapoel Hamizrahi 100 per cent.

YOSH'VIYA — Hapoel Hamizrahi 97 per cent; Mapai 1.5; Mapam 1.5.

NETIVEI NOLEDET—Hapoel Hamizrahi 62 per cent; Mapai 15.

SHUA—Hapoel Hamizrahi 100 per cent.

GILAD—Mapai 40.5 per cent; Hapoel Hamizrahi 15; Gen. Zionists 12; Herut 10; Mizrahi 6.

NACHSHONIM—Mapai 39 per cent; Mapam 23.67, Communists 1.33.

MA'AGAN MICHAEL—Mapai 34.67 per cent, Mapam 32.43, Communists 2.

SHIFAIM—Mapai 30 per cent; Mapam 70.

GAN HASHOMRON—Mapai 33 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1, Mapam 17, Progressives 32, Gen. Zionists 17, Communists 2.

YAKUM—Mapam 100 per cent.

GEULIM—Mapai 61 per cent; Hapoel Hamizrahi 1, Mapam 14, Gen. Zionists 3.

GIVAT OZ—Mapam 100 per cent.

HAVATZELET HASHARON—Mapai 34 per cent, Mizrahi 1, Hapoel Hamizrahi 8, Herut 6, Mapam 36, Progressives 8, Gen. Zionists 14.

HAR EL—Mapam 100 per cent.

SHOEVA—Mapai 58.3 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 32.

KFAR URIAH "A"—Mapai 77.7 per cent, Mapam 7.4, Communists 7.4.

KFAR URIAH "B"—Mapai 60.3 per cent, Gen. Zionists 32.

ZANAH — Hapoel Hamizrahi 38.5 per cent, Yemenites 38.5, Mapai 15, Agudat Israel 3.3, Herut 3.3.

GIVAT YEARIM—Mapai 92 per cent, Mapam 4, Gen. Zionists 4.

KISALON — Mapai 85 per cent, Agudat 12, Hapoel Hamizrahi 2.

RAMAT RAHEL (Kibbutz and Ma'barot)—Mapai 69 per cent, Herut 23, Hapoel Hamizrahi 6.

ESHTAOL—Hapoel Hamizrahi 57 per cent, Mapai 39, Gen. Zionists 3.

STOP PRESS

At 4 a.m., the indications were that the race in the principal cities gave a lead to Mapai/

TEL AVIV — Of the votes counted, 34.4 per cent had been cast for Mapai, and 29.6 per cent for the General Zionists.

HAIFA—Mapai 40 to 41 per cent and General Zionists 19 per cent.

The total number of estimated voters in Jerusalem is 56,000. In the 66 polls counted by 4:15 a.m. 35,879 votes were distributed as follows: Mapai 12,750, or 35.9 per cent; General Zionists 3,913 or 10.7 per cent; Herut 3,913 or 10.8 per cent; Sephardim 1,500, 4.2 per cent; Hapoel Hamizrahi 2,038, 5.7 per cent; Mapam 1,595, 4.4 per cent; Communists 875, 2.4 per cent.

HARTUV—Mapai 62 per cent, Herut 5, Progressives 6.5, Hapoel Hamizrahi 7, Yemenites 9.1, Communists 1.5, Mapam 1.5.

KIBBUTZ HAZORSIA — Mapai 3 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1, Mapam 95, Progressives 1.

GALED ON — Mapai 94 per cent, Mapam 15, Progressives 7, Gen. Zionists 11.

EIN HANASSI—Mapai 9 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 88, Herut 1, Mapam 1, Gen. Zionists 1.

SHIPONIM—Mapai 58, Agudat Israel Workers 2, Hapoel Hamizrahi 2, Herut 2, Mapam 21, Sephardim 3, Gen. Zionists 6, Communists 2.

BISHPON—Mapai 76 per cent, Mapam 12, Progressives 5, Gen. Zionists 6, Communists 1.

RESHAVIM—Mapai 50 per cent, Progressives 1.

MOSHAV MERHAVIA—Mapai 49 per cent, Mizrahi 1, Agudat Israel Workers 3, Hapoel Hamizrahi 5, Mapam 12, Progressives 4.

SHLUFOT—Mapai 12 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 88.

EIN DOR—Mapam 99 per cent, Communists 1.

JEZREEL—Mapai 98 per cent, Mapam 2.

HOFETZ HAIM—Agudat Israel Workers 100 per cent.

GATON—Mapam 100 per cent.

TAOR—Hapoel Hamizrahi 67 per cent, Yemenites 9.4, Mapai 8.6.

BET MEIR—Mizrahi 64.4 per cent, Mapai 1.4, Gen. Zionists 1.4, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1.4, Herut 1.4.

BET ZAYIT—Mapai 72.6 per cent, Herut 12.4, Gen. Zionists 11, Mapam 2.

MESILATT ZION—Mapai 64 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 31, Gen. Zionists 5, Herut 1.

KASTINA BET—Mapai 92 per cent, Herut 1, Yemenites 1, Mapam 4, Progressives 2, Gen Zionists 2.

NEW MASMIEH — Mapai 85 per cent, Agudat Israel Workers 10, Hapoel Hamizrahi 12, Herut 1, Mapam 5.

EKRON—Mapai 39 per cent, Mizrahi 2, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1, Mapam 1, Sephardim 1, Progressives 1, Gen. Zionists 37.

BITANYA SOUTH—Mapai 82 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 4, Yemenites 4, Gen. Zionists 6.

BINAYA-SOUTH YIBNE — Mapai 72 per cent, Mizrahi 2, Agudat Israel 2, Hapoel Hamizrahi 5, GAN YAVNE—Mapai 97 per cent, Mizrahi 1, Agudat Israel 1, Hapoel Hamizrahi 12, Mapam 1, Sephardim 1, Gen. Zionists 4.

BEEROTAYIM—Mapai 59 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1, Herut 4, Mapam 12, Progressives 1, Gen. Zionists 5, Mapam 12.

NEVE EITAN—Mapai 91 per cent, Progressives 5.

ABU GHOSH—Mapai 63.5 per cent, Sephardim 11.4, Hapoel Hamizrahi 9.6, Mapam 6.3, Communists 5.5.

NAHARIYA (3 out of 5 stations) —Mapai 1,176 votes, Herut 73, Mapam 437, Progressives 242, Gen. Zionists 522.

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DELEGATES TO THE 23rd ZIONIST CONGRESS AND J.N.F.-WORKERS

THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF THE KEREN KAYEMETH

will open with a festive programme on Tuesday, August 7, 1951 at 8 p.m. at the "Hayozeim" Gardens, Talpiot, Jerusalem. Congress delegates and J.N.F. representatives who are participating in the Conference are requested to collect their invitation cards at J.N.F. Head Office in Jerusalem from 2 to 8 p.m.

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Social & Personal

Delegates to the Zionist Congress who arrived yesterday included: Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency Executive and Mrs. Maud Mazia, President of Hadassah; Dr. Emanuel Neumann, U.S. General Zionist leader and Mr. Zvi Luria, Israel member of the Jewish Agency Executive in New York.

Mr. F. Kind and Mr. I. Thelwhat, British industrialists, arrived by El Al yesterday. They were met at the airport by Brig.-Aloof David Arnon, President Weizmann's military aide.

Mr. S.S. Shragai, the Mayor of Jerusalem, yesterday called on Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, the Minister of Finance, in connection with loans for the Jerusalem Municipality, which he negotiated during his recent trip abroad. Mr. Shragai, who participated in the Paris Bi-Millennial celebrations, also called on the French Consul-General in Jerusalem.

Mr. Bartley Crum arrived by Air France yesterday.

Professor Samuel Sambursky, Director of the Prime Minister's Scientific Research Council, returned on Sunday night from Paris where he had taken part in the recent UNESCO conference.

Mr. Reima Grover, Vice President of the Zionist Organisation of Canada, arrived yesterday.

Mr. Boris Dov Gurvit, Secretary-General of "Israel Quarries," returned by T.W.A. yesterday, after a business trip to Europe.

Mr. Arye Weinberg, Acting Controller of Foreign Exchange at the Ministry of Finance, returned from the U.S. on Sunday night.

Mr. Sigmund Braverman, Cleveland architect, who spent a few weeks touring the country and studying its architecture, left by El Al on Saturday evening on his return to the U.S.

Mr. Yaakir Elizaberg, Jerusalem, will be 70 today.

American Mizrahi visitors and friends are invited to attend a reception in honour of Mizrahi Women delegates to the Congress from the U.S. and Canada tonight at 8.30 at the Beth Ze'irei Mizrahi, 16 Rehov Dov Hos, Tel Aviv.

BIRTH

To Erica (nee Eisenberg), wife of Mr. Ben Oyserman, at Sha'arei Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, on July 30, 1951 — a son.

TOOTING TO BE OUTLAWED

The indiscriminate sounding of motor car horns is to be made a legal offence under an amendment to the existing regulations due to come into force during the next few weeks, it has been announced.

The new amendment, which has been recommended by the special Traffic Regulations Committee set up by the Minister of Communications, will permit the use of horns only in cases of immediate urgency and danger.

Murder Indictment Against Mizrahis

The Mizrahi brothers, Ya'acov and Yitzhak, together with Nissim Ravivo were committed for trial for the murder of Yitzhak Levy by Jerusalem Magistrate A. Eden last week.

The three are accused of having murdered Levy in the washing room of the British Consulate in Jerusalem. It is claimed that they later buried him in a ditch behind the St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital in Deir Abu Tor.

The Mizrahi brothers have already been convicted of the murder of Haim Handler. Ya'acov was sentenced to death and Yitzhak imprisoned under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Welfare.

SOME T.A. CAFES MAY STAY OPEN LONGER

TEL AVIV, Monday.—Temporary permission has now been granted by the Municipal Council to a limited number of cafes and restaurants here to remain open until 1 a.m. instead of midnight as in the past. Formal permission for these establishments to remain open later is to be given at a future meeting of the Municipal Council.

U.S. COLLEGE ZIONISTS TO MEET HERE

A convention of members of the Intercollegiate Zionist Federation of America will be held at Kibbutz Yiftah on the weekend of August 18. There are some 200 IZFA-Hadash graduates now in Israel. (Hadash is the Halutzic segment of IZFA).

The Hebrew National
OPERA
TEL AVIV / Habimah
Tonight at 8.30
JERUSALEM: Edison
Thursday, August 2, 9 p.m.
Samson & Delilah
Doors in 2 acts (4 scenes)
by Saint-Saens, 1877
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
D. Ehrlich, O. Rauch, A. Fragonard, H. Shaer, G. Levin, M. Levin, H. Alexi, R. David, M. Kahlin.
Conductor: M. GOLINKIN

Parties Must Get One Per Cent To Be Eligible for Seats

Only parties which receive at least one per cent of the votes in yesterday's balloting will hold seats in the Knesset.

In the previous election, parties which received 1/120 of the votes after the first counting were considered eligible for Knesset seats. The system was introduced to reduce the number of small parties.

It was expected that, though the small parties would be hardest hit, the largest ones would also lose out, while the intermediate groups would gain.

The distribution of mandates will begin immediately after the votes have been finally counted, according to the following procedure: the total number of valid ballots will be divided by 120 — the number of seats in the house. The quotient will serve as the key for the first count. Each party which will have received over one per cent of the total will be assigned the number of seats equal to the number of times its total is divisible by the key.

As it is not probable that any party will consume all its votes in the first distribution, the surplus votes will be taken into account for distribution of the number of seats which were not assigned in the first count. The number of unassigned seats will be determined by adding up the seats assigned, and subtracting the total from 120.

These "straggler" seats will go to the parties with the largest surplus. In this count the second parties with a "surplus agreement" will be treated as a single party, with the additional mandate going to the party with the larger independent surplus.

If this system had been applied in the election for the First Knesset, Mapai would have received 45 instead of 46 seats, the Religious Bloc 15 instead of 16 seats, and Wizo and Lehi two seats each instead of one.

According to the Election Law, the Central Election Committee must publish the final official results within 14 days after Election Day. The official announcement must include:

a) The number of valid votes polled by each Party.
b) The number of votes invalidated.
c) The number of mandates received by each party.
d) The names of the candidates of each party who will take seats in the Knesset.

Foreign Economic Notes

BRITISH BANK IN MID-EAST

Record deposits of £33.4m. and a net profit of £106,089 are reported by the British Bank of Iran and the Middle East for the business year ended March 20, 1951. No profits have been earned in Iran, where 55 per cent of public deposits must be deposited, free of interest, with the official Bank Milli Iran; the two branches at Meshed and Hamadan were closed.

Satisfactory business is reported from Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Syria (where a new branch was opened at Aleppo), as well as from the Lebanon and Amman. Courses in Arabic for British staff of all branches are being held at Amman. In the Middle East as a whole, the report states, standards of living, assisted by oil royalties, are rising.

U.K. TRADE BALANCE

In the first quarter of 1951 U.K. exports amounted to £579.9m. and imports to £848.2m. Allowing for re-exports of £34m. the total trade gap in the first quarter of this year was some £235m. Import figures show a rise of 30 per cent in value and 3 per cent in volume when compared with the 1950 quarterly average.

The amount of sterling notes which travellers may bring into or take out of the United Kingdom has been raised from £5 to £10. City circles take this as a sign that the authorities are intent on greater freedom in exchange control rather than seriously considering a revaluation of the pound.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL INCOME

The Bureau of Census and Statistics has estimated that South African net national income increased from £837.4m. in 1948-49 to £950.2m. in 1949-50. The largest increases were £46.6m. in mining, £29.9m. in manufacturing, £13.9m. in trade and commerce, and over £10m. in agriculture, forestry, and fishing — four groups that account for over two thirds of the national income.

NEW TRIESTE OIL REFINERY

A new refining plant producing high-grade lubricating oils and petrol from Middle East crude oil was inaugurated officially in Trieste on July 1. According to a report in the "Times," the construction of the new plant was financed with a Marshall Plan loan of $4,250,000, the largest loan granted by E.C.A. to any European refinery. The installations, imported from the United States, are the only ones of the kind in Italy and are considered to be among the most modern in Europe.

The refinery was founded originally by a British enterprise, which still retains an interest in the company. It works yearly about 600,000 metric tons of crude oil, half of which is purchased from the Middle East dollar sources and half from the sterling area.

Jerome Robbins, U.S. Choreographer Here

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The well-known American choreographer, Jerome Robbins, who arrived here recently is now making a survey of dance activities in Israel for the American Fund for Israel Institutions.

The Fund intends to bring a representative Israel Ballet on an American tour next year and it will be Mr. Robbin's task to become acquainted with the various trends in the Israel dance, and perhaps to form a centre for all dance activities in the country. He will attend the Dahlia dance festival.

Mr. Robbins, who is 32, was the choreographer of such Broadway hits as Bernstein's "Fancy Free," "Age of Anxiety," "On the Town," and now the current Broadway musical, "The King and I."

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 491 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 41.9, 31.3 & 223 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 6, 8.30 and 10.25 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): 9 a.m., 2.45 and 7.15 p.m.; French: 2 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies. 7.40 Oriental Music; R. Anwar. 8.30 Close Down.

10.40 a.m. Morning Concert (R). 12.30 Variety (R). 11.00 "At the Opera House" (R). 12.00 M. Vibration & Recreation". Programme for Holiday Camp Children. 12.30 Conductors' Competition. 12.50 Programme for Hospitals. 1.00 Soldiers' Programme; Classical Requests. 1.45 "Homeviver" Corner. 2.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.30 Light Music (R). 4.50 Piano Recital: Gunther Sprecher. 4.45 "Legends"; by Dr. E. Olswanger. 5.00 Vocal Recital: Erna Bloch. 5.30 Recital: Sascha Parnes; W. A. Schocken. 5.50 Agricultural Corner. 6.15 "News in the Arab World" by G. Weigert. 6.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 "Recreation Programme"; by M. Akavia. 7.45 Bible Reading. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.45 Election Reports. 9.00 Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Conductor: Hanan Schlesinger: Overture in G minor (Bruckner); Four Landscapes (Schlesinger); Symphony No. 4 (Mendelssohn). 10.05 Interlude (R). 10.30 Dance Music (R). 11.15 Close Down.

Radiogramis' Hour (32.3 M.): 7.30 p.m., Yiddish; 7.00 p.m., Ladino; 8.30 p.m., French; 9.00 p.m., Turkish; 9.15 p.m., Persian.

Kol Zion Lagola (32.3 M.): 12.15 a.m. Newsreel & Election Report. 12.45 Israel Composers.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.91 and 31.02 M.): 7.30 News, 7.40 News Talk, 7.45 Visitors' Corner. 7.50 Science Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (220, 225 & 44.6 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.35 Air Force Programme. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by Bizet. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.30 News. 8.40 Sketch. 9.30 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

MARGOA TUNES
TONIGHT — 8.30
at the Margoa Grove, Mt. Carmel. RECORDED CONCERT Programme: Mozart, Haydn, Pergolesi.

Tourists and Visitors to Jerusalem are invited to attend
FILM SHOWS ON LIFE IN ISRAEL
by the Keren Hayesod Head Office cameraman, presented 4/6/17 from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

More Ma'barot For Jerusalem Area

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Ma'barot to be established shortly at Ein Karem and Hartuv will increase the population of the Jerusalem area and the Corridor by 1,800 families, it was announced here at the end of the first year of "Operation Ma'barot."

At present 135,000 persons are living in 40,845 temporary housing units in 86 ma'barot throughout the country.

The "Operation" has assisted 200,000 new immigrants to become productive while still living in temporary housing. Ma'barot would be established room in 30 additional places capable of accommodating an additional 53,000 inhabitants. The biggest single ma'bara would be that of Ein Karem.

A plan for "intermediate housing" for areas in which the establishment of permanent housing will be impossible in the near future is being worked out whereby 20,000 wooden huts, imported from France, Sweden and Australia, would be erected by the end of 1952.

300 Youth Absorbed By Settlements

A group of 300 youths between the ages of 16 and 18, to be absorbed by various settlements throughout the country, arrived in Israel from Morocco last week, the Jewish Agency has announced.

They are the first to arrive under the extension to the Youth Aliya programme now being organized by the Agency.

They are being accommodated in the Sha'ar Ha'aliya camp pending transfer to settlements undertaking to train and absorb them. Settlements receiving the youth will be required to provide proper accommodation, make good any clothing deficiencies, and allow at least two hours per day for study out of the normal working period.

AT THE CINEMA

F. SCOTT Fitzgerald was a child of the "lost generation" that grew up after the First World War. His "The Great Gatsby" (Zion, Jerusalem), has become the symbol of "the jazz age," its orgies and its flaming youth, which, rolling its stockings and cigarettes, burned brightly at both ends. In this work, he aimed at portraying the rich and selfish athlete, and his rich wife as less ethical than Gatsby (Alan Ladd), the bootlegger. The portraits of Tom (Barry Sullivan) and Daisy (Betty Field) are hardly to be surpassed. The absorbing screenplay synchronizes the soul of the age with its nostalgic songs. And Alan Ladd gives the performance of his career.

Revivals

FANS of Rita Hayworth and of Ingrid Bergman can enjoy their acting in a pair of revivals currently on view in the capital: Rita, in "The Loves of Carmen" (held over at the Arson for a second week), and Ingrid in "Saratoga Trunk" (Tel Or).

FRANGO

Western

ROBBERY, murder, rounding-up cattle and horse racing against the brown Technicolor Texas landscape are the ingredients of "Calamity Jane and Sam Bass" (Armon, Haifa). Into the little town where pistols crack all day long, comes Sam Bass (Howard Duff), a good lad who knows his horses, but who is penniless and illiterate. He runs afoul of the sheriff, but in the latter's sister meets the "only woman in the world" until Calamity Jane (Yvonne de Carlo), thrusts herself upon him. Sam soon finds himself thrown into crime and forms a gang which Calamity Jane also joins. The gang is cornered. It is too late to reclaim Sam at this stage; and he dies in Yvonne's arms, swearing that he never loved but one woman.

Crime in London

"THEY Made Me a Criminal" (Orah), is the second film featuring crime in London which Haifa has seen in a short time. Black marketeers pose as undertakers. Death stalks in houses on Exmoor, in the Port of London and on the roofs; assault and battery is rampant in theatre dressing rooms and in wave houses. "They Made Me a Criminal" maintains a brisk pace, and in the final melee, suspense. *H*

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

8-8: Jerusalem Ribbed Spa; Remata.

8-1: 3-6 Exhibition of New Acquisitions; Lino Engravings by Cecile Reiter; Exhibit of the Month: Bohemian Glass (17th Cent.); Bezalel Museum.

10-1; 4-7: Works by Zeev Tishby, Avraam Wolf & Willy Gordon; Artists' House.

11-1; Students' Works; New Bezalel School of Arts & Crafts.

11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel; Keren Hayesod Head Office.

TEL AVIV

9-1; 4-8: Chagall Exhibition; Tel Aviv Museum.

6.30 p.m.: Tihanyi and his wonderful revue; Jascha Heifetz Hall.

8.30 p.m.: "Hotel de Commerce"; Chamber Theatre; Mograbi Hall.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-4.30 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library — Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.

10-1; 4-8: Municipal Museum, 2 Hassan Shukri Street.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Gevert, Rehov Keren Kayemet, Rehavia, 2393; Amudim Binyan Ha'amudim, Rehov Jaffa, 2381.

HAIFA: Nordau, 13 Nordau, 4039; Shemron, Bank-Jaffa, 4924.

Hapoel Side Participating in Liege Games

A party of Hapoel athletes is due to leave in the "Kedmah" on August 3 to take part in the Hapoel "Olympics" at Liege, on August 14 and 17.

The team will number 15, but only 13 will leave from Israel. They will be joined by two others who are now studying in France. The team will comprise ten basketball players: A. Amiel, M. Hefetz, H. Germazo, D. Hablum, M. Marmarosh, M. Daniel, S. Schmukler, P. Cohen, R. Bahar and D. Buxbaum.

The participants will include the short distance sprinting star, D. Tabak, who will participate in the 100 and 200 metres events; M. Arzi, the wrestler; C. Tamir, gymnast. The two to join the party in France are: M. Rakutz, high jumper; and Y. Oren, a javelin throwing expert.

The delegation will be headed by Mr. Beg, who will be accompanied by Mr. D. Prusak, in charge of technical matters, and Mr. Israel Goldstein, publicity and press.

Medium Results In Haifa Swim

The inter-Maccabi swimming tournament held at the Haifa club's pool on Mount Carmel last Saturday produced only mediocre results, due, according to Maccabi quarters, to the smallness of the pool, which measures 20 x 8 metres.

Among the main results were: MEN: 200 m. freestyle: 1) N. Buch (B.M.A.), 2:29.2; 2) Eibaum (B.M.A.), 2:34.5; 3) Freund (B.M.A.), 2:41.7. 100 m. breaststroke: 1) Gil (B.M.A.), 1:24.2; 2) Freund, 1:24.6; 3) Pas (H'fa), 1:26.6. 100 m. back-stroke: 1) Koplavitsky (B.M.A.), 1:20.4; 2) Buch, 1:21.8. WOMEN: 100 m. breaststroke: 1) Delof (H'fa) and Finder (T.A.) dead-heat, 1:42.0; 3) Aronson (H'fa), 1:46.6. 100 m. freestyle: 1) Lalli - Lichtenthall (B.M.A.), 1:25.6; 2) Ann Lichtenthall (B.M.A.), 1:26.2. YOUTH: 100 m. freestyle: 1) Leserman (Petah Tikva), 1:11.6.

Association to Decide Programme This Week

The Israel Football Association is due to hold an extraordinary meeting this week to set a definite soccer League programme for next season.

Among the proposals to be discussed is a suggestion for establishment of a top League of 12 teams, most of which were formerly members of League "A," with a two-way suggestion on relegation and promotion. Another is that the two bottom sides in the first League be relegated to the lower League at the end of the season and be replaced by the two top teams in the second League. It is also proposed that the team in 11th place at the end-season play a tournament with the two first sides in the second League.

The second League, it is proposed, would operate in two sections, North and South, each of which would have 14 teams. The top side of each league, subject to the decision on a deciding tournament between them and the 11th placed side in the first League. There would also be a third League, also in Northern and Southern districts, each with 16 teams participating. Apart from the senior Leagues, proposals are to be made on the establishment of an all-comprehensive Youth League. It is hoped that the decisions will be made final this week.

AMERICAN BASEBALL

Scores on Saturday July 28

National League
Phils 1 Cubs 0;
Pirates 3 Braves 4;
Giants 3 Reds 2;
Dodgers 3 Cards 2.

American League
Tigers 6 A's 5;
Boxox 8 Indians 4;
Others rained out.

Jerusalem Cinemas

At 5.30, 7 & 9 p.m.:
ARNON: The Loves of Carmen.
EDEN: Stars In My Crown.
EDISON: Cinderella.
ORION: My Blue Heaven.
STUDIO: Nicholas Nickleby.
ZION HALL: The Great Gatsby.

Haifa Cinemas

CARMEL: Tarzan and the Leopard Woman (7.45 & 9.30 p.m.).
GAT YAM: Sons of Freedom (8.30 p.m.).

2½-ROOMED FLAT (furnished), beautifully situated on Mt. Carmel. TO LET FOR 2 YEARS
Apply: U/22692, P.O.B. 86, HAIFA.

TO LET
in Rehavia, Jerusalem
FURNISHED ROOM
(for 2 persons) from August to the end of October.
Write: P.O.B. 7085, Jerusalem

FOR SALE
AT LOW PRICE
2 ROOMED LUXURY FLAT
in the centre of Hadar Hacarmel, ready for occupation. P.O.B. 1771, HAIFA.

YOUNG COUPLE
seeks any kind of work with sleeping accommodation.
Apply: No.813, KAUFMANN's Advertising, 37 Dereh Ha'azmaut, HAIFA.

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seeks young administrative
MANAGER
with technical experience. Also apprentice. Apply:
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accepts orders.
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Beth Shearim, Zrif No.100.

STATE OF ISRAEL
NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC
FEE FOR ISSUE OF IDENTITY CARD
Beginning today, July 31, 1951, the Residents Registration Office will charge a fee of 250 pruta for issuing an identity card, in accordance with Residents Registration Order 1949 (Residents Registration Ordinance, Paragraph 6 (2)).
Ministry of Interior
Residents Registration Dept.

WANTED
experienced
English Secretary-Stenographer
Knowledge of Hebrew essential.
Please apply in writing, stating experience and full details, to: No. 24240, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

WANTED
ENGLISH TYPIST
(female)
exempt from Military Service.
Apply to:
THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO. LTD.
26 Reh. Gruzenberg, Tel Aviv

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN
in possession of 2 or 4 rooms, telephone, private car
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Haifa Bay: Kiryat Motzkin
Bat Galim: 33 Rehov Ha'aliya
BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

Mercaz Olami Shel Hamizrahi
A "Kabalat Panim"
to Leaders of the Mizrahi Movement from Abroad and our Delegates to the Zionist Congress will take place at Beth Meir, Jerusalem, on Thursday, August 2, at 7.30 p.m.

HITACHDUT OLEI BRITANNIA
Jerusalem Branch
GRAMOPHONE CONCERT OF ISRAEL SONGS AND LIGHT MUSIC
Tomorrow, Wednesday, August 1, at 8.30 p.m. at Beth Kandinov (c/o Norman) Meisander's Way, Jerusalem (next door to Broadcasting House)
REFRESHMENTS 100 PRUTA
All members and friends are cordially invited.

Tour with YATOUR
HEAD OFFICE: 15 HAMASKIN ST.
TEL AVIV ... TEL. 3740
JERUSALEM, 7th. floor
HAIFA ... TEL. 2444
NAHARIYA, GAZIEL HOTEL

TODAY'S POSTBAG

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	42	16	33	27
Nathanya	41	21	29	29
Tel Aviv	40	23	28	28
Lydda	40	20	32	32
Jerusalem	32	17	26	27
Beersheba	31	19	31	33

(A) Humidity at 3 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maxim. yesterday. (D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

* * *

1,000 immigrants arrived from Rumania in the s.s. Transilvania yesterday. ..... 220 new immigrants arrived by air at Lydda Airport yesterday, 105 were from Iran and 15 from Harbin. Other planes were expected late last night.

* * *

A three-month course for fishermen is to be opened at Elath. Priority will be given to persons intending to settle at Elath or to take up fishing as a profession. Registration will take place each Thursday, between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m., at the Department of Fisheries, 6 Rehov Gimel, Haifa/ya.

* * *

The final date for appeals by citrus growers in connection with orchard space has been extended until August 6, the Citrus Department has announced. No consideration will be given to appeals received after this date, the announcement added.

* * *

A demonstration of citrus irrigation methods will be given at the Experimental Station, Sarafand, at 10 a.m. on Thursday.

A LONG WAIT

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — Eighty-year-old Sonda Yehia stood in line for hours awaiting her turn to vote. The committee members searched through the register, but did not find her name.

She knew she was not on the register and had no right to vote. "But," she pleaded, "I have never in my life had a chance to vote and I want to know what it feels like."

75 Per Cent Vote in Haifa

(Continued from Page One)

commandeered by the political parties for a 24-hour day, many workers found themselves without transport until 6.30 p.m. The same lack of transport was also felt by foreign tourists who disembarked from the s.s. Kedmah this afternoon and could not find enough taxis in the port. Taxi drivers on the other hand, had a most profitable if strenuous day.

The town wore a holiday look. The weather, dim and overcast in the morning, with a two-minute shower in the lower town, brightened up by noon and people went strolling and swimming or crowded the cafes during the afternoon.

In Haifa Port, the Jewish Agency Reception Department kept a skeleton staff at work to receive the 946 newcomers from Rumania, most of them old and infirm, who arrived in the s.s. Transilvania this morning. All of them either were taken to Sha'ar Ha'aliyah Bet (at Atlit), or joined their relatives. None were transferred to ma'barot or work villages today.

By and large, the polling passed off smoothly. The only serious hitch occurred at the ma'bara of Tirat Hacarmel, where as a result of many appeals the number of voters registered at the polling station there was far above the average, and had to be divided among three sub-stations. It took 15 minutes to check a name in the three lists, and progress was consequently slow.

The elections in Nazareth, which is occasionally a turbulent place and politically more conscious than any other Arab centre, went off without the slightest disturbance — at least by 9 o'clock this evening. This fact, combined with the high participation in the voting, reported to be 75 per cent by 7 o'clock, may be taken as indicative of the growth of a more mature political awareness among the Arab population there and of their increasing "sense of integration" in the State.

In Tiberias, voting was lively but orderly, but did not exceed 65 per cent by 8 p.m.

WRONG ELECTION

GEDERA, Monday. — An aged Yemenite and his wife came to the local polling station this morning with their identity cards and "shekalim." They wanted to vote for the 23rd World Zionist Congress.

Queues Form Early in Ma'barot and Villages

The new immigrants took their franchise very seriously yesterday. Not only did they begin queueing early to cast their votes, but in many places, notably at one station in Ramle, at Sakiya and Rosh Ha'ayin arguments became so heated that police had to intervene and disperse the crowds. Almost the entire population of Rosh Ha'ayin was assembled in the morning around the large former dining-hall in which four polling stations had been set up. At the entrance canvassers — ranging from small boys to grey-beards — made last-minute attempts to recruit votes, while those who had already cast their ballots stood around arguing.

After a clash early in the morning in which a few people were bruised, police appeared in strength to keep the crowds in check and keep an eye on the various queues. The clash occurred when at about 10 o'clock a large group which had gathered suddenly, refused to wait in line.

Variety in Voting

Many of the Yemenites had been coached thoroughly and arrived with their chits ready. Others, however, who did not understand, stuffed a slip for each of the 17 lists into the envelope. Some said they had voted "for two parties because they are both good," and some reported that they had cast their votes for "The Jewish Party." Out of 10 voters I watched, most of them women, six did not want to step behind the partition because they had their chits right there and there was no need for envelopes.

Mapai seemed to carry the day at Rosh Ha'ayin. Members of voting committees (non-Mapai representatives) explained that the Yemenites did not trust those who had suddenly appeared on the scene a few weeks ago to instruct them in Israel politics. Mapai, particularly through the Histadrut, had been interested in the new immigrants the year round. And indeed most of those who would say for which party they voted, proudly said "Alef."

Unauthorized people were not allowed inside the election hall and Mr. Z. Gluska, the Yemenite leader, was roughly evicted by a policeman, but rescued at the last moment by an officer. He had permission to be there.

Not only Yemenites but other new immigrants also felt they might just as well have worked during the day and done their voting either early in the morning or after work. The election cost them a day's wages.

Political Hotbed

Police were more in evidence at Sakiya, the ma'bara on the Lydda road, than anywhere else. The community had been a political hotbed for some time and authorities were taking no chances. Indeed while other ma'barot looked peaceful except around the polling stations, in every part of this "tent village" the men gathered in small crowds and argued feverishly. Inside the polling booth, a General Zionist member of the election committee was charging Mapai representatives with forcing the people to vote for their party by inserting Alef ballots in their identity cards.

The people of this ma'bara are mainly from Persia, Turkey, Iraq, Yemen, North Africa and the Balkans, and few had voted before.

In Mahane Israel, near Lydda Airport, the voters had come from 30 countries. The trouble was that about 15 per cent of the voters on the list had meanwhile moved to their permanent homes and thus had to make the long journey back to the ma'bara in order to vote. The problem also arose in other ma'barot, and committee members thought that due to this shift, voting might be relatively light in these camps.

In Ramle

Much election propaganda was displayed in Ramle where, apart from ballots, the various parties issued voters with booklets and leaflets in a variety of languages, mainly Yiddish, Serbian and French. The Communists distributed a 20-odd page report on the "Kol Ha'am" libel trial, and Mapai explained why one should not vote for the religious parties.

In the predominantly Arab station in the schoolhouse, the queue was longer than anywhere else — two queues in fact, one for the women and one for the men. They began forming well before six o'clock this morning. That station was gaily decorated with paper garlands and the whole place had a festive appearance. The deeply veiled women were identified somehow, but often it was quite a problem.

Tel Aviv

(Continued from Page One)

tions serving the 33,000 voters.

At 11 p.m. several hundred would-be voters were still waiting in line before the Jaffa stations. It was decided to let them enter the halls to vote with the doors closed to prevent late arrivals from entering.

Voting at the three Arab stations in Jaffa was estimated tonight to have been 62 per cent of the total. Voting among the Christian Arab community was much higher, rising to above 80 per cent.

In Army Camps

Balloting in military camps was so organized that it did not interfere with routine duties with units going to the polls collectively during canteen or lunch breaks. Every soldier had produced his identity card and service book to the booth committee, composed of three soldiers ranking no higher than N.C.O. who were appointed by the Military Election Committee in conjunction with the Central Election Committee, and selected from lists submitted by seven of the parties contesting the elections. The soldiers' ballot slips were placed by the voter into the same type of envelope as that used by civilians, and this in turn was inserted into a special envelope bearing the name, number and civilian polling station number of the voter.

Army men in prison and those confined to bed in hospital were also entitled to vote. Mobile booths served those men in distant outposts.

Arab Jaffa voted in the school building. On the other side of the street Arabs sat in two rows in the shade of a house, smoking narghillas and drinking coffee while discussing the elections. Cars bearing voters arrived steadily.

Voting was slack in the main part of Jaffa and Givat Aliya throughout most of the day and only 50 per cent of the town's 23,000 voters had cast their votes by this evening. Polling had started briskly in the early morning.

By midday it became apparent that long queues might still be waiting to enter some booths at 11 p.m. and permission was granted by the Central Committee for persons to be admitted after the deadline.

At the Bat Yam booth permission was granted for a special office to be established at the entrance to speed the checking of names. Half the electorate had voted there by early afternoon.

In Petah Tikva about half the electorate had voted by the early afternoon, but the work slowed down later and only another 10 per cent had checked by evening. At the Arab village of Kfar Kassem about 70 per cent had voted by this afternoon and it was thought that all eligible voters might cast their ballots there before the polls close.

In the South mistakes in the voters' registers were discovered. Some persons were registered twice and even three times, especially some of the 300 residents of Migdal Ascalon, while many others who had been granted their franchise by the District Court were not included in the lists.

The southern branch of the Mapai Centre complained to the police that voting slips bearing the "Alef" followed by the inscription "United List for the 23rd Congress of Hapoel Hamizrachi" had been distributed to the populations.

Kfar Ha'Ivrim, made up of hired settlers, turned out in force. They were accompanied by their wives who were allowed to enter the polling booth together with their husbands.

Long queues formed at the three stations in Migdal Ascalon this morning and just under 50 per cent had voted before midday. A 75 per cent turnout is expected there.

More than 3,300 of the 4,000 eligible voters in Beersheba cast their votes by 11 p.m. and others were still waiting in queue. The original voting register listed eligible 4,500 persons, but 400 had already left the town and an additional 100 failed to obtain their identity cards.

(Continued on Next Column)

17 Lists See Victory

With the arrival of zero hour, there was a marked swithover from the profane to the sublime in the press, and an unprecedented wave of optimism suggested that there were at least 17 prospective victorious parties in Israel.

"Davar" carried no leading article but published instead some of the final speeches given by Mapai leaders on the previous day (Mapam had complained that it was being discriminated against in the Histadrut organ). A banner headline ran: "The masses will assure the continued achievement of the State and its pioneering democratic character."

"Al Hamishmar" had a large red "Mem" and the well chosen slogan: "Immigration, bread, peace!" "Haboker" carried a big blue "Zadi". The inside pages of these papers were keynoted by last-minute appeals by the respective party leaders (Mr. Rokach, Mr. Yaakov Hazan, Mr. Begin).

Almost the whole of "Hamodia's" first page was filled with further rabbinical announcements and decisions calling electors to give their vote to "Gimel" (Agudat Israel). "Hatzofa" was perhaps the paper least affected by the "day of decision" (this being the title of the paper's leading article, complaining incidentally of the extremely low level of the election campaign).

"Herut" had, as usual on such occasions, a picture of the late Ze'ev Jabotinsky, accompanied by the words "God has chosen us for government."

"Ha'aretz" called on all voters to fulfil their fundamental obligation, mentioning several political possibilities of forming a government coalition without, however, attempting to give its readers definite advice.

"Hakol's" election day issue was dedicated almost exclusively to final arguments with "Hamodia," its orthodox competitor, publishing six news items in all. The renowned orthodox leader, "Hazon Ha'ish" said, according to "Hamodia," "the interests of the workers will be better represented by Mapai; the interests of Torah by Agudath Israel."

Mapai distributed on election eve a special Jerusalem newspaper containing items of local interest, and among other contributions, very sharp criticism of the capital's Municipal Council.

A correspondent in "Ha'aretz" described the internal conflicts which have broken out among the Druze community as a result of the intervention of various Jewish parties, and particularly the attempt of the General Zionists to gain a foothold in the Druze villages on election eve.

President Votes

REHOVOT, Monday. — President Weizmann who in previous elections voted during the morning hours, today decided to cast his ballot in the evening. The President and Mrs. Weizmann, the President's aide Egan-Aloof David Arnon, and Mr. Meyer Weisgal, Chairman of the Council of the Weizmann Institute, came to the polling station accompanied by police, an Army guard of honour and a crowd of civilians at 7 o'clock this evening.

As Dr. Weizmann entered the station, the Committee chairman rose and announced, "the President, Dr. Chaim Weizmann — number 324."

Dr. Weizmann was then handed an envelope, he entered the booth and cast his vote into the ballot box saying in Yiddish, *"Zol sein mit mazel."*

BEN GURIONS VOTE IN TEL AVIV

TEL AVIV Monday. — Few people in the long queue at a small polling station in Shderot Keren Kayemet here knew that the Ben Gurions were going to vote with them and his appearance there at 5.15 this morning caused a minor sensation.

One member of the Election Committee was so awed that she couldn't find Mr. Ben Gurion's name on the list and it took three officials several minutes to locate it. The Prime Minister watched them patiently, saying, "If my name is not there, nothing can be done about it."

After casting his vote Mr. Ben Gurion made good his promise to a group of small boys that after the voting he would give them his autograph. Accompanied by his military aide he then walked back to his residence, briefing his daughter Rasana on procedure, as she had apparently been too late to go with her parents.

Ma'bara Director Stabbed in Back

RAMAT GAN, Monday. — Mr. Nissim Bachmash, Director of the Kfar Ono ma'bara, was stabbed in the back by three youths yesterday evening while he was supervising the distribution of rice donated to the ma'bara by an Iraqi immigrant. He was taken to the Tel Hashomer hospital where his condition was reported as not serious.

Three of the youths who had broken into the ma'bara management office and smashed furniture and windows were later detained. They are reported to be members of Mapam.

Voting passed off quietly throughout the day in Beersheba although voters had to stand in line for some time before their turn came to enter the booths. Headquarters of the various parties looked like Army G.H.Q. with runners entering and leaving the buildings and lorries and cars driving up throughout the day.

The first women in the Beersheba election queues early this morning were housewives who had decided to stand in their two lines for voting and for tea.

Nathanya's 14,000 eligible voters did not display great interest in the elections but about 70 per cent had cast their ballots by ten o'clock tonight. At the neighbouring six Bet Lidd ma'barot, each of which had one polling station, work progressed so slowly that the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Moshe Shapiro, who toured the area in the afternoon, ordered an additional booth to be established.

The chairman of the Yad Hanna election committee, who was a member of Herut and his colleagues, worked in the laundry of the Mapam Kibbutz where voting was brisk and quiet throughout the day.

'Little Triangle' Trouble Spot Simmers Down to Vote

TAIBEH, Monday. — This quiet Arab village on a hillside south of Tulkarem in the "Little Triangle" was less tense today than at any time in the past two weeks of intensive Communist propaganda which twice erupted into violence. Officials here say that the Communists might just as well have been the Mufti's followers exhorting them against the State.

On July 6 an Israeli soldier was injured in a mob attack. Ten Arabs were arrested and one of them has since been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment by a military court.

A tense affray occurred three days ago when a soldier arranging ration cards was attacked by two Arabs. They were reportedly released on bail provided by the local General Zionists.

There are actually only three outstanding parties in Taibeh: Mapai (and their Arab-affiliated parties), the Communists, and the General Zionists.

Isolated Taibeh was not forgotten by political leaders in the election campaign. Communist leaders have visited Taibeh several times. The village has been host to Messrs. Behor Shitreet, Pinhas Lavon, Israel Rokach and Yosef Saphir.

The tenseness of the village was less evident today at the main polling station located at the school house. Most of the women had voted earlier in the morning, but a few stragglers were let in with the men.

Inside the building an Arab and a Jewish policeman stood by while a Jew from Nathanya, representing the General Zionists and two Taibeh Arabs representing Mapai and the Communists sat at the long table checking off the names of the voters.

"This is the first time we have ever voted," a Hebrew-speaking Arab said. Outside on the rough road piled a stack new taxi which was bringing in voters from outside the village. Bystanders said it was in the employ of "Ayin," the Mapai-affiliated list. In the fields below the only persons to be seen were the shepherds with their flocks.

Nearby are the villages of Tira and Kalansuwa, which are under the same military governorship as Taibeh. The three villages together contain more than 10,000 persons.

Taibeh which was always too close to Arab territory to show great friendliness to the Jews is the birthplace of Aref Abdul Rauf, a Muslim gang leader who reportedly died in Yugoslavia during the World War.

Polling stations were also set up in four other Beduin tribes in the Negev area. At two of them the voters' registers were received only at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Down South

Voting in the Arab areas in the south of the country also passed off quietly. When a Post reporter visited the Beduin tribes in the northern Negev this morning he found most of Sheikh Suleiman Musefel's tribesmen seated in a queue outside the Sheikh's house waiting their turn. Nearby, others were brewing coffee to keep refreshed during the long wait. Beduin guards stood around armed with rifles. Sheikh Suleiman was armed with the rifle given him by Aloof Yigael Alon.

The women would not enter the voting booth without their husbands and in many instances men were seen entering the booth with two or three wives at a time. The committee consisted of two Jews and a Beduin, one of Sheikh Suleiman's numerous sons.

The voting slips were printed in Hebrew and Arabic.

Veiled Women Cast Votes

The Arab residents of Abu Ghosh village rose early yesterday morning to assemble near the village school in which a four-man committee supervised the polling.

Presided over by the village Mukhtar, representing the Mapai-affiliated Nazareth Democrats, the committee witnessed the balloting of the residents, many voting for the first time. Among them were those who, absent from Israel during the elections to the First Knesset, have since been repatriated under the family reunion programme.

Veiled Women Identified

Identification of veiled women voters presented an unusual problem. Many of the Arab women have identity cards without photographs. The committee relied entirely on the Mukhtar, who identified as a rule, by voice.

In case of doubt or challenge the Mukhtar was permitted to lift the woman's veil.

Among the participants in the Abu Ghosh balloting were villagers from Bet Nakura. A separate poll was opened at Bet Jamal near Hartuv. In the village of Bet Safafa, half of which is Israel and half in Trans-Jordan-held territory, the polling station was set up in the school house, the last building before the barbed-wire fence marking the border.

Dozens of Jordan villagers stood on roof-tops, bedecked with black flags of mourning for King Abdullah, to watch the Israel villagers who participated in the voting. As the village was not Israel territory in 1949, this was the first election for Bet Safafa.

Some 350 voters among the Arab, Greek and Armenian minorities voted at polling centres in the German Colony, Katamon and Upper and Lower Baka'a sections of Jerusalem.

While most Arabic broadcasting stations refrained from mentioning the elections, the British-controlled Near East Arab Broadcasting Station in Cyprus featured the election news prominently in its seven news bulletins yesterday.

In place of its daily noon commentary, the station broadcast a feature on the Arabs of Israel and their participation in the elections.

U.S. GENERAL SACKED

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — Brigadier General David J. Crawford was today relieved of his command by the U. S. Army and reprimanded for accepting favours from contracting companies and using government material for personal purposes.

An announcement said the Army Secretary, Mr. Frank Pace, had taken the action after a report from the Army Inspector General showing that General Crawford had "violated army regulations and had not met the high standards required of an army officer."

General Crawford will be replaced in his Detroit Arsenal Command by Brigadier General Carroll H. Dietrich, former Commander of the Watertown Massachusetts Arsenal.

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France Admits Huleh Move

PARIS, Monday.—A spokesman of the French Foreign Office has admitted that France took the initiative in proposing a change in the Israel-Arab armistice. The proposal was made without public announcement "three or four weeks ago," he said, and was not addressed to the nations directly concerned, but to England and the U.S.

For several weeks there have been rumours and newspaper reports that France was proposing to give the eastern strip of the Huleh area to Syria. This would have the Israel border coincide with the Jordan River. Linked with the above reports was the claim that General Riley, U.N. Chief of Staff, was going to recommend the re-drawing of the demarcation lines in the demilitarized areas affecting the Huleh waters. Until now France had flatly denied these rumours.

Mr. Yves Regnier, the Foreign Office spokesman, said that although France would like to see peace between Israel and the Arab states it was "probably impossible." The present armistice arrangement, he continued, has given rise to many incidents of violence. With the aim of more peaceful relations France has taken the initiative in making a "vague suggestion"—proposing "the general idea" to Great Britain and the U.S. that the armistice be reviewed.

When asked if the suggestion was sent to Israel or the Arab countries, M. Regnier claimed he did not know, but Miss Barkay, head of the Israel Embassy Press and Information Section, said she knew of no such communication.

PETAIN RELICS TO BE BURNED

LA ROCHELLE, Monday (Reuter).—The Pierre Levee fortress on Yeu Island, where Phillipe Petain spent six years of imprisonment, will be destroyed by French army sappers, a well-informed source said today. His furniture, signs of his short stay in the Villa where he died on Monday, and everything else connected with his life on the island will be burned.

The authorities have decided on these measures in order to prevent former Nazi collaborators from making a cult of relics connected with his imprisonment.

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Cables in Brief

CHARGED. — Three Generals, four Colonels and one Lieutenant are being tried by a military court in Warsaw on charges of "collaboration with the Imperialists and subversive activities," Warsaw Radio reported today.

ARRESTED. — West German border police have arrested about 750 Communist youths who tried to cross illegally into East Germany during the weekend on their way to the Communist World Youth festival.

MEDICAL. — A Russian medical team has arrived in North Korea to prevent the spread of smallpox, typhus and other diseases, Pyongyang Radio reports.

ANTI-INFLATION. — The Egyptian parliamentary Finance Committee has voted to raise allocations for the fight against inflation from £E.19 million to £E.25 million, ANA reports.

The Case Of The Murdered Elephant

LONDON, Monday (Reuter).—Scotland Yard today took over "the Case of the Murdered Elephant" — the London Zoo's £1,500 Ranee, who died on July 17 from deliberate lead poisoning.

Two new reports were placed on the desk of Chief Detective Inspector John MacIver this morning and he will get down to solving what is likely to be his "biggest" case ever — and the first case of elephanticide ever to be investigated by Britain's Premier Crime Men.

On July 16 Ranee carried hundreds of children for rides up and down the elephant walk. Children in the crowd threw her buns. She was in perfect health.

Next morning her keeper found her dead in her cage. At first it was thought she died from gastro-enteritis but Zoo Superintendent, George Ransdale, said yesterday that large quantities of lead acetate had been found in Ranee's body after a post-mortem. It was, beyond doubt, administered with the intention of killing her, Mr. Ransdale said. She could not have swallowed it by accident.

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DECEMBER 31, 1950.

LIABILITIES	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital	10,000,000	0	0			
Less—Not called up	5,000,000	0	0			
				5,000,000	0	0
Statutory Reserve				1,250,000	0	0
Bills Payable and Sight Drafts				1,105,229	16	7
Current, Deposit and Other Accounts				68,973,902	1	1
Acceptances				1,020,742	14	4
Profit and Loss Account				260,886	0	3
				£77,610,760	12	3

ASSETS	£	s.	d.
Cash in Hand and at Bankers	9,710,713	19	7
Money at Call and Notice	10,730,000	0	0
Bills Receivable	11,910,248	9	5
Investments (including £12,417,859 1s. 6d. British Government Securities)	13,389,711	1	9
Advances to Customers and Other Accounts	30,356,961	12	1
Clients for Acceptances	1,020,742	14	4
Bank Premises and Real Estate	563,387	15	1
	£77,610,760	12	3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT at December 31, 1950.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Reserve for Contingencies	250,000	0	0	By Balance brought forward	30,831	16	3
" Balance carried down	260,886	0	3	" Result for year ended December 31, 1950	229,874	17	9
				" Remittances in respect of profits of previous years	151,180	6	3
	£ 510,886	0	3		£ 510,886	0	3
				By Balance	£ 260,886	0	3

Personal Notice

My beloved husband, our dear father, father-in-law, grandfather, brother, uncle and brother-in-law

HARRY L. DANZIGER

passed away after a short serious illness in his 68th year.

SELLY I. DANZIGER
RUTH and GERSHON HUBERMAN
WILLY I. DANZIGER
RAIAH G. WITTENBERG

Ramat Gan, July 30, 1951.
Please refrain from visiting.

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily, except Friday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor
Gershon Agron.

Managing Editor: Ted R. Lurie.
Editorial Office & Management: 9 Rehov Hahavatzelet, Jerusalem, P.O.B. 81, Tel. 4232 (4 lines).
Tel Aviv Bureau: 32 Nahlat Benyamin, P.O.B. 1136, Tel. 4251 (3 lines). Haifa: 1 Khayat St. P.O.B. 46, Tel. 4584 (3 lines).

Subscription IL.11.500 p.a. Advertising rates on request.

The right is reserved to make changes in the wording of advertisements or to postpone insertions when space is not available.

Tuesday, July 31, 1951
Tamuz 21, 5711, Shawwal 17, 1370

WHAT NEXT?

AT a meeting of Histadrut Local Councils recently Mr. Ben Gurion laid down a number of points concerning the conditions on which Mapai would join with other parties in any future government coalition. It is surprising that comparatively little attention should have been paid to this address, for it foreshadows the policy of the next Cabinet—short of the unlikely contingency that Mapai should fail to emerge from yesterday's elections as the largest single party. Speaking of the need for co-operation on all sides, Mr. Ben Gurion emphasized once again that at the present juncture of state-building there must be compromise in matters of religion and ideology, and economic and social practise. But just as these are aspects of the State that must be permitted to grow slowly, so immigration and defence are inherently matters which brook of no compromise or delay.

A study of the questions on which the Mapai is prepared to compromise, and those on which the party must be adamant, leads to a rough outline, even at this early hour, of the political forces likely to crystallize around Mapai in the new government, always assuming it to be the rallying point. Mr. Ben Gurion rejected compromise with the extremists to right and left, either and both of whom were capable of endangering in a brief period all that has been built up the last three years. The right-wing, which sees the "freedom" which it has claimed as its exclusive privilege in escape from all control, both political and economic, and the left, with its attachment to a foreign power that is out of sympathy with Israel — both of these must be left out of the reckoning.

Many a voter yesterday, committed to no particular party, faced the choice between endorsing one of the groups that will support the new government, and casting his vote against these groups and thereby help weaken the effectiveness of what will certainly be the future administration. He was aware that neither the General Zionists nor any other party claim to have any candidate to replace Mr. Ben Gurion either as Premier or as Defence Minister. But he also knew that in the maintenance of immigration and of the country's sensitive and mobile defence organization, the General Zionist leader, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, has expressed his party's strongest disagreement with Mapai policy.

It is a basic tenet of the Mapai programme that, humanly and politically, Israel cannot afford to relax either in immigration or defence. This is the crucial point on which this party will under no circumstances agree to compromise. Nor can there be compromise on the right of the Israel workers to organize and to bargain collectively for wages, a right habitually attacked by Mr. Saphir, the Petah Tikva General Zionist, or on the continuance of the pioneering principles within the Zionist movement, which Mr. Rokach, the Tel Aviv General Zionist, would undermine. There is in fact no room for a coalition with the kind of platform that the General Zionists so confidently promised their supporters. A coalition is not itself impossible or even unlikely, but it will come about only with leaders of parties willing to contribute their energies to a programme that continues to place immigration, defence and pioneering first.

Petsche Prepares For Showdown

PARIS, Monday (UP). — M. Maurice Petsche, former Finance Minister, prepared his campaign last night for a showdown with the centre parties' leaders this week in his efforts to form a government and end the 20-day political crisis.

If he fails, the only alternatives seem to be a Right-wing government, including General de Gaulle's French People's Rally, a change in the Fourth Republic's constitution, or still more prolonged bickering that would leave France without a Government while important international events are pending.

AMERICAN PLANS FOR UNIFYING MEDITERRANEAN

U.S. Navy's Interest in Spain

BY GEORGE LICHTHEIM
POST Correspondent

LONDON—

ADMIRAL Sherman's sudden death has caused some confusion. No one knew exactly how far his talks in Madrid had progressed, and to what extent the inclusion of Spain in the general defence scheme is linked to the invitation to Turkey and Greece to become full members of the Atlantic Pact — a privilege still denied to the Spanish and Yugoslav dictators.

It would seem that the choice of Admiral Sherman to negotiate the arrangement with Madrid was due to the growing interest of the U.S. Navy in the matter. It is often forgotten that America has a Navy as well as an Army, and that its views on the Mediterranean defence problem are bound to weigh with the policy-makers. Attention has for many months been focused on General Eisenhower in Paris, partly because it was thought that he might become President next year (this seems less likely now, since his task in Europe demands more time than was originally estimated). But meanwhile the U.S. Navy has been quietly active, and its chiefs have reached some conclusions about the matter of European defence. These conclusions pointed to Spain — and, on the other hand, to Turkey.

Tactical Peninsula

As the U.S. Admirals see it, Western Europe must be regarded as a peninsula on which land fighting may, and probably will, develop. The central sector of this front was organized when General Eisenhower established himself in Paris, appointed French and British deputies, and commenced talks with the Germans, with a view to getting German contingents included in the projected European Army. At the same time he set out securing his southern flank by having Admiral Carney appointed Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean. Since the British, in the person of Admiral Sir Patrick Brind, had been given control of Northern Europe, it was hoped that they would raise no objection to the Carney appointment. They did, though — chiefly because Admiral Fechteler had been appointed Atlantic Commander at the same time.

Since then it has been a struggle between the American Admirals, who want to see the Mediterranean treated as a single combat area, and the Eurpoean Governments who had their own national interests to consider. The resulting compromise has not yet been formulated officially, but there is good reason to believe that it makes provision for control by the French of their supply lines to North Africa, and control by the British of the Middle Eastern land command and the Commonwealth supply line from Gibraltar to Suez. American insistence on operational control of the U.S. naval and carrier task forces has been safeguarded by putting Admiral Carney in charge of all American forces down to the Persian Gulf. Admiral Carney will be NATO commander under General Eisenhower, but General Robertson will not. This is the nearest Whitehall has got to establishing a separate METO command.

In exchange, Britain has had to agree to the inclusion of Turkey in NATO—on condition that Turkey shall also come into METO. There is some doubt about Greece, and none whatever about Spain. The latter country is not to be included in either organization, but will make a separate arrangement with the United States.

Spain's Naval Advantage

The latter provision is defended by the Americans on the now familiar ground that the Mediterranean is a single area, and that the American supply line from the Atlantic to the Eastern Mediterranean requires control of Spanish ses and air bases. Since Spain has few suitable air installations, a great deal of money—and of time—will be needed to build aerodromes, connect them with port facilities by road and railway, and generally modernize the defence system. A similar job has to be done in Spanish and French Morocco. The point is that the U.S. Navy regards this as a unified programme, no part of which can be omitted. It is pointed out that in paying for it, America takes nothing away from its other European allies in NATO. Furthermore, Washington is prepared to face all the moral obloquy of dealing with Franco (and Tito), while permitting the Western European countries to preserve their democratic purity. Most military people here and in France in any case favour making use of Spain, it being understood that there is no thought of carrying out a fighting withdrawal to the Pyrenees. This danger has perhaps been overestimated. Spain figures in the American calculation as a factor in Mediterranean defence rather than as a European land bastion.

Arabs Counted Out

As regards the Middle East, the Americans have shown themselves accommodating, as witness their readiness to let Turkey join, and Britain control, the proposed METO command. The latter's weakness is due to the reluctance of the Turks to commit forces to the defence of the Middle East, and to the attitude of Egypt and the other Arab States. The Egyptians, in fact, have done their best to torpedo the project by refusing to sign a new treaty with Britain. They have, however, failed in their most ambitious project — getting Turkey to abstain until Egypt's wishes with regard to the Canal Zone have been met. At the moment it looks as though METO will come into being, with Britain, France and Turkey representing the NATO powers, and Australia, New Zealand and South Africa joining to reinforce the southern flank. There is little hope of doing anything with India and Pakistan, who are clearly arming against each other. On the other hand, the absurd idea of inviting the Arabs to join has now at last been given up.

Readers' Letters

TENANT V. LANDLORD

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — My landlord is in urgent need of the unfurnished room which I rented from him some years ago. I, on the other hand, cannot find a new room and am unable to pay the key money and high rents of today. The landlord who is not able to find a room for me makes my life unbearable in order to force me out. In my particular case, and undoubtedly there are many others like mine, both the landlord and the tenant have claims.

I would like to put forth some suggestions which might help in alleviating this most aggravating state of affairs:

The appointment of a Government committee with the power to investigate such cases and to settle the claims of both parties immediately. (not a prolonged inquiry.) There are many rooms in flats which have been used for years as storerooms. This committee should have the power to requisition them for living quarters and to place the stored goods in a large government storeroom at a nominal rent. Many Government and other employees now working in Tel Aviv still keep their flats and rooms in Jerusalem and vice versa — uncertain where their permanent place of residence will be.

There are many single persons or couples who now occupy large flats and houses. This committee should be empowered to requisition unoccupied rooms. This was done after World War I and II in many European countries and it is still done in Holland today. Perhaps Government can find one or two large houses for single working people who are unable to pay the current rent and key money.

A way must be found to eliminate this war between landlords and tenants.

Yours, etc.,
FRANZISCA BARUCH
Jerusalem, July 26.

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Under the caption "New Index Reports Higher Living Costs" in your issue of July 20, "food has dropped from 52 per cent of the family budget in 1939 to about 40 now," and you add: "It is generally considered by economists that a person spends proportionately less on food as his living standard increases."

This latter observation is correct, insofar as people with a bigger income spend a larger part of it on things other than food. In our case, however, the lower percentage now spent for food in comparison with 1939 is chiefly due to two reasons. First, the amount and variety is now much less than it was in 1939, when we had meat several times a week, ate butter every day, etc. Secondly, while the prices for food are more or less effectively controlled, prices for many other necessities, *e.g.* kitchen utensils, linens, haberdashery, necessary household repairs have risen so fantastically in comparison with 1939, that they take a bigger share of the family budget of people with a small income.

Yours, etc.,
SAMUEL ROTHSTEIN
Haifa, July 20.

ADDED DIFFICULTIES. — Why don't women's organizations stand up for the housewife in the matter of the new closing hours for grocery shops? What with the ice situation, and the fact that greengrocers never open before 9 a.m., the harassed housewife finds it too much to cope with this added inconvenience.
Tel Aviv. M. J. M.

COURTESY.—I would like to mention an employee at the "Weigh Bridge" in Haifa Port. He is a new immigrant from China and is always polite to all drivers and other people. I'm a driver and often take goods directly to Haifa Port and appreciate the way he always gives prompt information to everyone.
Shmu Givati

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

Melikov Portraits At Safrai's

R. MELIKOV, exhibiting at Safrai's Gallery in Jerusalem's Jaffa Road, showed her work last time in a private house over two years ago. A certain progress is undeniable: Melikov's portraits in water colour or pastel are well done in the academical manner, clearly characterized and, beyond doubt, of great satisfaction to the people they portray. Equally sound are some of her landscapes in water colour, the "Dead Sea" studies in their candid statement of atmosphere, or the "Night in Jerusalem." Her diligent drawings in Chinese ink are of a certain merit, which, however, the landscapes in oil are entirely lacking.

R. Melikov would be well advised to abandon the far spread but false preconception that only oil painting is "real art." Limiting herself to mediums more suited to her talents, water colour and pastel, she could please herself and her sponsors.

Safrai's quaint catacombs in Jaffa Road have been redecorated and a new lighting system makes them eminently suitable for small exhibitions. A private gallery of the type abounding in Tel Aviv is sorely missed in Jerusalem. "Safrai's" in its new state could replace the late Schlosser-Glasberg's "Cabinet of Arts," which, in its time, fulfilled an important function in the art life of the capital.

Th.F.M.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE FIRST KNESSET (II)

Conditions of Parliamentary Progress

This is the second of a series of articles on the work of the first Knesset. The first appeared on July 29.

BY GERDA LUFT

THE Israel Parliament was the last-born child of a very old family. It started in an age when the value and expedience of Parliamentary institutions were already being questioned severely all over the Western world. Two wars with their influence on democratic freedom, the rise of totalitarian states and the decline of liberalism in the economic field challenged the undisputed position which "government by discussion" enjoyed up to 1914.

The need to adapt Parliamentary methods to public life in the middle of the twentieth century has set legislative assemblies in more than one country searching for new ways to cope with increased work and the demands of a rapidly growing and more complicated administration.

The conditions under which the first Israel Parliament started work were therefore not at all favourable. The first big obstacle was the post-war atmosphere which reigned in the country and which stood in the way of those standards of free speech and discussion which is the soul of classical Parliamentary life.

One highly significant fact illustrates the position. The first Knesset, although devoting much of its time to economic and budget problems, could never deal with the whole budget except behind the closed doors of the Finance Committee, because the defence budget was kept secret for security reasons.

Emergency Powers

Another factor which put Parliamentary development in jeopardy was the power given to the executive by the Emergency Regulations which were taken over from the Mandatory regime. This was the result of post-war conditions, and as nobody was able to say when things in the country would return to "normal" the Knesset had to face the problem of how to reconcile security with the right of free discussion, criticism and close watch on the activities of the executive.

This has been no easy task and the Knesset had to fulfil it without the experience of older Parliaments. It has often been said and written that many of the attempts to assert the right of the legislators against those of the executive were dictated not so much by the desire to uphold the rights of free speech, as by the wish of the opposition parties to embarrass the government.

That may be true to a certain extent but the very division of Parliament into opposing parties is founded on the healthy struggle not only between different views but between parties which compete for power. It is true that often issues were not debated on the merits of the case only but according to party tactics. This is to be regretted and can be changed only by the encouragement of a more objective approach to debates by all members of the House. Nobody will venture to prophesy today whether future developments in this respect will be for the better or for the worse.

Economic Controls

The task of the Knesset was made still more difficult as it started life under a regime of economic controls. This made legislation more bulky than it would have been in ordinary times, and made heavy demands on the working capacity of the members. Many of them had not been elected because of specialized knowledge in a certain field but because of their past record in public life.

Thus those serving on committees had to acquire the necessary knowledge as they went along or to rely on the advice of the few who were trained in a special field. This problem, however, Israel shares with other Parliaments which feel the growing need of expert knowledge in addition to the flair for political tactics. In other words the Knesset began to feel the need not only of politicians, but of experts in economic, social and legal fields. The optimists hoped that this point would be taken into consideration when the lists for the Second Knesset would be drawn up.

There are two obstacles to the entry of trained experts into Parliamentary life. On the one hand the parties want to provide those of their leaders with a seat in the House who have gained a certain standing, and there is on the other hand the reluctance of many a prominent lawyer, physician or economist to give up his work for a seat in the House, which would not only interrupt a career but also demand adaptation to the rules of political manoeuvring which generally does not appeal to people who have kept out of politics from choice.

The first obstacle is by far the more serious one. While before the establishment of the State a mandate to the Zionist Congress was considered the prize for devoted service in a party, today it is a seat in the Knesset. That has brought into the House a fairly comprehensive panel of those public figures who have been prominent in public life during the last twenty years or so. It is, however, doubtful if all of them have been able to adjust themselves to the new demands made upon them.

An Upper House

Therefore it has been proposed to reward the services of elder statesmen by the establishment of a second chamber where they could still make a useful contribution without barring the way for younger and more adaptable members.

It is not surprising that these proposals have remained vague until now. Such a plan must be discussed not on the theoretical level but against the background of the actual position in Israel. The smallness of the country, lack of resources and people make the cumbersome machine of two chambers seem somewhat top-heavy.

Democratic Faith

The main asset of the first Knesset has been the firm belief of all its participants, with the probable exception of the Communists, in the value of democratic government. There was a genuine urge to make Parliament work, a belief in the value of free speech, of democratic institutions, a sincere wish to watch the actions of the government, and give expression to the will of the people.

That this belief was so strong is perhaps due to the composition of the House which contained a considerable number of old Liberals —in all parties—who wanted to implement principles they had learned to esteem in their young days. They succeeded in establishing something of a tradition in the short time of their attendance. The Second Knesset will inherit it.

EXECUTIVE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

A) The Herzl Tomb Competition was held with the consent of the Central Competition Committee of the Architects and Engineers Association, in Israel;

B) The second prize of IL.900 was awarded to the combined effort of I. Danziger (sculptor) of London, and J. Shalgi (architect) of Tel Aviv;

C) Owing to the large number of plans and models it is impossible to transfer the exhibition to Haifa and Tel Aviv.

The plans and models are now on exhibition at the Rehavia Gymnasia (new wing) Keren Kayemeth St., Jerusalem. The exhibition will remain open until today, Tuesday, July 31 (9-12, 3-6).

Executive of the Zionist Organization

KADIMA SCHOOL, 74 REHOV BEN YEHUDA, TEL AVIV

NOTICE

New Intensive Hebrew and English Courses for Beginners, Intermediate and Advanced

will be arranged during the summer.
These courses will be held during the day for the convenience of those unable to attend existing courses and will be given by the best teachers in the country.

Registration for all courses:
Today, Tuesday, July 31, and tomorrow, Wednesday, August 1.

HITACHDUT OLEI AMERICA
Haifa and Vicinity
GENERAL MEETING — AUGUST 2
8.30 p.m. at Zionist Hall
Peyser and Balfour Streets, Haifa.

All Residents in Israel from the U.S. & Canada in the Haifa Area are invited to attend. Haifa vicinity area includes all towns, villages, and moshakim north of Hadera, including Western Galilee, and all moshakim up to Afula.

ALL DELEGATES AND VISITORS TO THE
World Confederation of General Zionists Conference and the Zionist Congress
who have not yet done so, are requested to contact the
General Zionists' Organization in Israel
(33 King George St., TEL AVIV, Tel. 4533, 67907)
at their earliest convenience.

TO DRIVERS

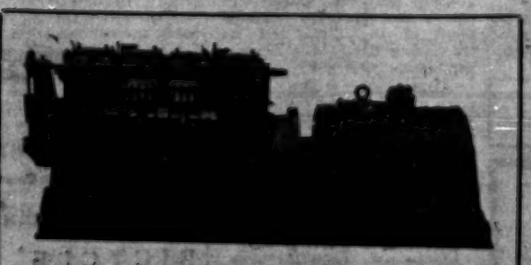
With the advent of summer, you should see to the condition of your car and guard it against heat and dust.

1. Clean the cooling system in order to ensure free circulation of the cool water.
2. Mend every leak in the cooling system.
3. Ensure proper operation of the water pumps.
4. Examine the fluid level in the battery often.
5. Use suitable motor oil.
6. Examine the oil level at frequent intervals.
7. Watch against the infiltration of dust when filling with oil or fuel.
8. Clean the air, fuel and oil filters at frequent intervals.
9. Keep the motor clean.
10. Examine the water level in the tank often.

Ministry of Communications
Controller of Road Transport.

GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Ramat Gan Municipality Cultural Committee — PUBLIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
SUMMER COURSES AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
Term: August 5 — September 1, 1951

LECTURERS	SUBJECTS
a) *Prof. J. KLAUSNER* Aug. 5—Aug. 11	
	1) The Development of the National Idea from "Shadal" to the Present Day (series).
	2) The Destruction of the Second Temple and Its Causes (one lecture)
Dr. M. GUTSTEIN Aug. 13—Aug. 18	
	1) Bible Research in the Light of 20th Century Findings (series)
	2) Jewry and Islam (3 lectures)
	3) Prophets of Israel in the Days of "Shivat Zion" (one lecture)
Dr. M. ZAHARI Aug. 19—Aug. 25	
	1) Landscape and Plants in Israel (slides)
	2) Trees and Forests in Israel (one lecture)
Dr. H. STEINITZ Aug. 26—Sept. 1	
	1) History of Music—History of the Symphony (series)



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